

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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SELLS ITS MILL TO THE MCBRYDE

American Sugar Company Unloads
Machinery to Go Down to
Water Development.

The McBryde Sugar Company has absorbed the American Sugar Company. The entire sugar machinery, consisting of mill and pumping plant, has been bought outright by the McBryde company, for which they are to pay \$325,000.00. This was decided on at the last meeting of the American Sugar Company on Tuesday, when the negotiations for the sale were completed with the McBryde Company.

None of the machinery has been erected, but it has all been landed at Kaunakakai, Molokai. The American Sugar Company was to pay to O. O. Sunman, the manufacturer of the machinery, a contract price of \$39,000. Now the McBryde people are to have it for \$325,000 to be paid in bonds. The sale is subject to the consent of the manufacturer to change the location of the mill. Though this ending of what promised to be one of the greatest sugar estates in the world, is a matter of keen disappointment, and of great loss to the stockholders, it is being met without bitterness or recrimination, say the company officers. The agents and directors are levelling their energies to settling up all obligations of the company in a manner that shall save all outside persons and firms who had business relations with the company from loss.

Those best acquainted with the situation on Molokai and the water possibilities there say unqualifiedly that the plantation is not only not to be abandoned but that those at the head of the company will proceed steadily in the development of an adequate water supply. It is well known that Molokai has plenty of water and that it only remains for time and more work to bring it to the plantation. One of those on the inside says: "The mill was sold because the company wants to devote itself entirely to the land and water. Other personal property will be sold, also toward the same end but there is a certainty that within a comparatively short time the company will be in shape to begin operations and gain a new plant on a solid foundation."

Backstands to Stay.

The back-stands will stay. Minister of Interior Young has listened to the appeal of 208 tax payers, and feeling that it is the general desire of the public that the hackmen be allowed to remain where they are, he has issued a "By Authority" to that effect. The order published on March 28th is revoked, and no action will be taken concerning it.

That the hackmen feel elated over their victory is putting it mildly. They are overjoyed at the success of their efforts to retain the stands as occupied at present. There is no doubt in their minds that the public would have suffered much inconvenience to have placed the stands in other sections of the city, away from easy beck and call, and citizens generally share the same opinion.

Cholera in an Indian Camp.

LONDON, April 27.—A special dispatch from Bombay says: The cholera is raging fearfully at the great camp at Godra, where thousands of famine-stricken natives are receiving relief. One hundred and fifty corpses were removed yesterday, but 100 others had to be left because it was impossible to procure bear-

THE NEWS OF WASHINGTON

Mr. Armstrong Writes
Entertainingly.

WORK ON HAWAIIAN BILL

Major Seward Heard From: Were
the Aboriginal Hawai-
ians Cannibals?

WASHINGTON, April 20.—On Friday,
the 13th, a meeting of the Committees
on Conference upon the Hawaiian bill

not hesitated to call on those who are familiar with the subject for information. Mr. Knox smiled at the question. He told the committee that he had been from Maine, in supporting legislation against the saloon, chased the native Hawaiians with the interior tribes of Africa.

On Thursday, the 19th, Senator Cullom presented the conference report. Senator Bacon objected to the manner of its presentation. The provisions of the Senate and House bills, he thought, were not made so distinct that Senators could see them readily, and he asked that the report be reprinted. Mr. Cullom consented to do this, especially as there was a clerical error in the report which caused embarrassment. The conference report was therefore withdrawn for correction. On Friday the conference report was presented to the Senate. Senators on both sides objected to the report which made the payment of taxes a prerequisite for voting. Senator Pettigrew read from the Hawaiian laws, which provide for imprisonment for non-payment of the poll tax. Senators Spooner and Teller denounced this provision. As Senator Morgan was absent on account of sickness, and Senator Lodge had been called to Boston, the matter was adjourned until tomorrow.

Within the last two weeks any resident of Honolulu, in passing by the door of the ladies' gallery of the Senate chamber, would recognize a familiar face in one of the new doorkeepers. Through the influence of Senator Hawley of Connecticut, Major Seward, during the Civil War a member of the Senator's military staff, and later an inmate of the Oahu jail, under sentence of death for a few days, for aiding and abetting treason, has become one of the Senate at-

MR. DOLE FOR GOVERNOR.



WASHINGTON, May 1.—President Dole has been selected as the first Governor of Hawaii. The formal announcement will be made when the list of Hawaiian officials to be appointed by the President is complete. The President intends to make nominations for the remaining offices at an early date, so that the appointees may have all the time they need to arrange preliminaries. All territorial offices will be filled by citizens of the Territory, and at least one of those positions recognized as United States offices will also go to a citizen of the Islands. These places are United States Judge, District Attorney, Marshal and Collector of Customs. Of these four the District Attorney will probably be a citizen of Hawaii. Senator Cullom, who engineered the Hawaiian bill in the Senate, will probably get a place for one of his Illinois constituents. It is thought that M. M. Estee of California has an excellent chance for the position of United States Judge.

was arranged for Saturday morning at 10:30. The members of the committee, consisting of Senators Morgan, Cullom and Lodge, on behalf of the Senate, and of Representatives Knox, Hitt and Moon of Tennessee, could not be more satisfactory. Representative Fletcher, who was entitled to a place on the House Committee, voluntarily resigned in favor of Mr. Hitt. This act brought forth one of the original Commissioners into the conference, with the great advantage that these men had a personal knowledge of the situation and political needs of the Islands. Accordingly, on Saturday morning they fell to work with quick apprehension, and by 6 o'clock in the evening they had reviewed all of the differences between the Senate and the House, and came to an agreement on all points but two. One related to the Judiciary Act and the other to the sale of intoxicating liquor. The action of the House on the liquor question was a surprise. It was said in the corridors, after the vote was taken on it that it could not stand, that it was a matter of local self government, and the Territory must settle the question for itself.

But any one who has carefully read the Congressional Record of the last three months knows that petitions from all parts of the country have been presented to both branches of Congress, requesting legislation which shall forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Philippines. The authors of these petitions are largely the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Without discussing the merits of legislation in this manner, it was fortunate that these petitions were presented if they ought to be presented during a Presidential year. The temperance vote is an unknown factor. The temporary disorganization of the parties, due to imperialism, expansion and the silver matter makes the political issue somewhat doubtful. Reaction from the war excitement has set in. The relatives of the men who are fighting in the Philippines are tired of the fighting in ambush, and the loss of life in the swamps. The voters must be carefully nursed, and the temperance or prohibition vote must be regarded.

The Conference Committees felt the pressure, and regarded it as an unwise political act to strike out entirely the prohibition of the saloon. But they placed the matter before the Territorial Legislature with strong recommendations. On Monday the Conference Committees finished their work and prepared a unanimous report, which restored in a large measure the provisions of the bill as originally framed by the Commission. Chairman Knox of the House Committee on Territories had made himself familiar with matter in Hawaii and has

tendants General Hartwell and Mr. W. O. Smith meet him often, and have a pleasant chat with him. He finds that the occupation of attending the door of the ladies' gallery from noon until 1 o'clock is a much less perilous occupation than abetting insurrection in the Islands. He seems to be quite in favor of the law for the government of Hawaii. Senator Morgan's remarkable triumph in Alabama brought to him the hearty congratulations of men of both parties. While his campaign for the office of Senator was carried on in every county of his State, the Senator never left his post for a day, and even when his friends said that his cause was probably lost, he calmly stood at his desk on the floor of the Senate, giving an exhaustive discussion to the Hawaiian question day after day. He took the ground that if the people of Alabama were not satisfied with his past services they should select another person. The contrast between his attitude and that of Senator Clark of Montana reflected honor on himself and on his State. The office sought the man.

Even at these political headquarters no one seems to know what the true inwardness of Admiral Dewey's declaration as a candidate for the Presidency means. The old war-horse are bothered over it. The first impression was that it was a wife's candidate. This is denied by some, who think that he has simply lost his head. One in high office here said yesterday that it had been arranged that at the Kansas City Democratic convention the plan was to suddenly stampede the convention from Bryan to Dewey, but Dewey has given away the secret. One of his old friends says Dewey was a Republican, and that he has heard him for many years denouncing the Democratic party, damning it for a lot of fools. This he never failed to do while in Manila bay, as the Democrats were not friendly to expansion, which means the large increase of the navy. The general feeling here among the Admiral's friends is that he has gone daft for some reason or other, and will soon be "called down." But it must not be forgotten that his brother-in-law, John R. McLean, is an able politician, and it is improbable that the Admiral went off on his own hook without consulting him or some other sagacious politician. It is highly probable that before long a method in the Admiral's madness will be developed. As an independent Democratic candidate he would draw away from Bryan the gold Democrats and aid in the election of McKinley.

One of the leading representatives from Porto Rico declared in a private conversation yesterday that he was perfectly satisfied with the law for the Government of that island, that free trade had been practically established, and the granting of the tariff revenues to the island was a generous measure. But neither he or his friends thought it advisable, during the Congressional debate on the

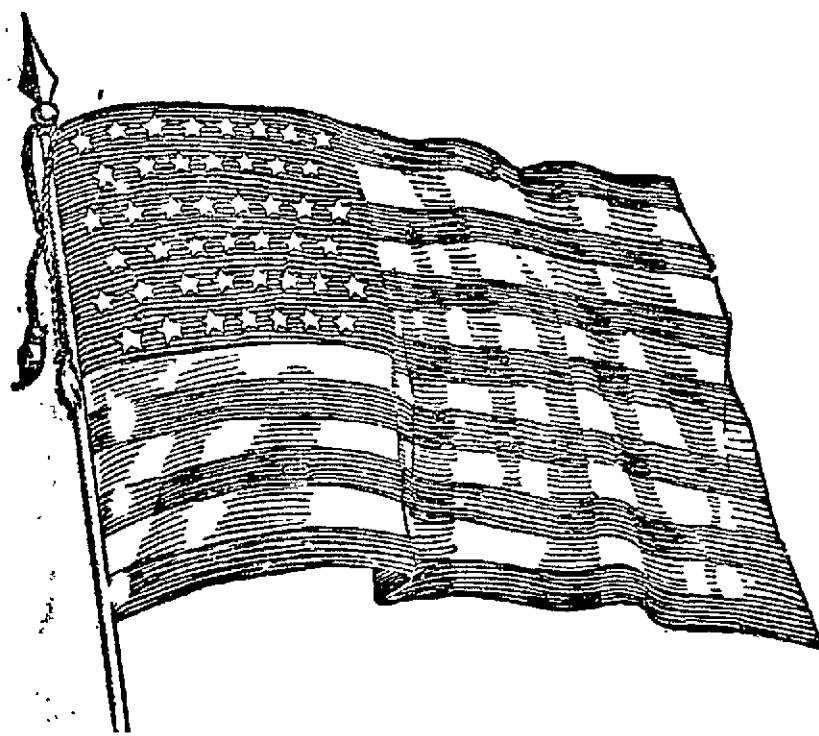
(Continued on Page 4.)

THE TERRITORIAL BILL HAS BECOME A LAW

The President is Considering His
Appointments.

MR. DOLE, MR. SEWALL AND TWO
HAWAIIANS FOR GOVERNOR

The Associated Press Telegrams Say That
Mr. Dole is President McKinley's
Probable Nominee.



WASHINGTON, April 30.—The President signed the Hawaiian Bill at 12:40 o'clock today, but was not ready to announce Territorial appointments. It is the intention to make these appointments very soon in order that there may be no delay in the inauguration of the new government and to secure speedy relief from the embarrassments of the present anomalous condition of affairs. The Hawaiian contingent in Washington has not been behind hand in suggesting suitable material to the President for his consideration in this connection. Particularly in the case of the Governorship have there been urgent representations. There are no less than four candidates in the field.

The name of President Dole leads the list. Harold Sewall, late Minister at Honolulu, and now United States Agent in the Islands, is making a formidable canvass, backed by the Maine delegation, and there are two persons of Hawaiian birth prominent in the affairs of the Islands, whose names are also under consideration. There is ground for the belief that all of these candidates, President Dole is looked upon most favorably, the President inclining to the view that by making such an appointment he would not only recognize the principles of home rule, but also would make suitable recognition of the long continued and executive efforts of Sanford B. Dole to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—When Hawaii was annexed to this country it had a bonded debt of about \$4,000,000, drawing heavy rate of interest. This debt still exists, but under the Act signed by the President today it is to be assumed by the United States. Secretary Gage does not intend that it shall be added to the bonded debt of the United States if it can be paid immediately. The terms of the debt will be looked into, and if they permit payment at any time the debt will be wiped out as soon as the law goes into effect, in forty-five days.

Secretary Gage will soon send to Hawaii money and treasury agents to exchange the Hawaiian for American currency. The exchange will be made as in Porto Rico. It is understood that there is \$1,000,000 in minor coins in Hawaii, which will have to be exchanged for currency of this country.

Thus ends the fight for Americanism which began on the 17th of January, 1893, and has continued through more than seven years of extraordinary vicissitude. Hawaii, long ignored and buffeted, and a hundred times disappointed, is to be safe in the shelter of the American Republic—a part of the indissoluble Union of Indestructible States and Territories. No power save one capable of shattering the United States Constitution or defeating the Republic in war can undo the work which William McKinley has now performed. Hawaii is as firmly welded to the Constitution as are Arizona and New Mexico, or for that matter, California or New York. Furthermore, as no duty can ever be imposed by the United States on Hawaii's sugar, one great and overshadowing menace is removed. The colonial spectre has also been driven away. The era of commercial, industrial and mercantile expansion is at hand. The event is one that ought to be recognized at noon today by a salute of one gun for every State and Territory.

A new corporation, "The Hawaiian Tobacco Company," has been formed. Its store will be at Merchant and Nuuanu streets. The officers are: Chu Gem, president, L. I. Chin, secretary; Liu Chen Chow, treasurer. The capital stock is \$200,000, divided into 200 shares of \$100 each.

Major and Mrs. Payson, the former of the Paymaster's Department of the army, are through passengers on the transport Warren to Manila. Mrs. Payson is the daughter of Senator Stewart of Nevada. Major and Mrs. Payson are on their honeymoon, having been married recently.

WHERE IS AGUINALDO?

May Have Been Killed
by Igorotes.

OTIS TALKS OF THE WAR

Thinks the Rebellion Practically Over.
Spanish Official Methods
at Manila.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A San cable from Manila says: General Otis will probably start for home at the end of this week. The transport Mendez is here awaiting his orders. In view of his near departure, Otis consented last night to talk for publication. The military situation was naturally the first topic with which he dealt. He regarded the effectual stampout of the insurrection as perhaps the most substantial object he has accomplished here.

He said: "You know I am rather pessimistic. I am not inclined to take the sanguine view prevailing in certain quarters, yet I have held the opinion for a time that the thing is entirely over. I cannot see where it is possible for the guerrillas to effect any reorganization, concentrate in any force or accomplish anything serious. We have 116 posts north of Manila and ninety-four south of the city."

"Everywhere the people are giving valuable information and are almost daily disclosing hidden arms and other insurgent property. Filipinos who want peace are beginning to appreciate the power of the Americans to protect them, and are giving effective co-operation. The remnants of guerrilla bands are thoroughly scattered and they are unable to remain for any time in any place, even the insurgent leaders recognize the necessity of the Americans staying here. They admit that a strong government is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Philippines. He replied that he did not then ask him what the insurgents were fighting for, and he answered their object was to get the best terms. Even the best of them have thus been deluded into believing that they could wrest conditions from us."

General Funston has discovered a rebel warehouse near Cabanatuan, province of New Ejja, containing all the archives of the Malolos government. Aguinaldo's correspondence up to the time of his flight and much valuable historical matter.

The belief is growing that Aguinaldo was killed by the Igorotes. There is no proof that he has been alive since Major Peyton C. March of the Twenty-third Regiment abandoned the chase after the Filipino leader in the Banquet mountains. An insurgent officer, who recently surrendered to General Young, claims that the insurgent General Tinio holds this belief. Tinio held regular communication with Aguinaldo until December 28th, since when he has heard nothing from him, and where the message was sent and how to communicate with him if alive. Major March's information was that there were only half a dozen soldiers with Aguinaldo when he fled beyond the Bontoc wilderness. Where the message was sent to all strangers. Friends of Aguinaldo's wife assert that she has heard nothing from him since they parted. She is in a delicate condition and nearly prostrated by her anxiety. There has not been informed of the death of her child, and thinks it is with friends at Baroor.

The Sultan of Sulu, with a retinue, including several of his wives, has sailed for Singapore, ostensibly on a religious mission. A Hongkong dispatch to a Manila paper says the Sultan has gone to Singapore in order to protest to the British against the Americans establishing a tariff exemption concerning retreating. It is a violation of the treaty of 1877 between Spain, Great Britain and Germany, Germany guaranteeing the Sulu Islands free trade, whereas the Americans have recently imposed a tariff, nearly doubling the prices of tobacco, rice and the Sulu staples of life, most of which are imported from Singapore.

The Filipino crew on the steamship Esmeralda recently mutinied in the channel between Cebu and Levite and killed the captain, the mate and the owners, Senor Escano and his son, with knives after a desperate struggle. The crew of the ship and escaped to the Levite mountains with \$2,000.

A Fight on Panay.

MANILA, May 3.—A dispatch received here this afternoon from Iloilo reports that a desperate fight took place at Leambano, in the center of the Island of Panay. It appears that a reconnoitering party of the Twenty-sixth Infantry was surrounded and that four of the Americans were killed. The others were severely wounded were left on the field. The remainder had a narrow escape.

War Department Advances.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Recent mail advices to the War Department from the Philippines indicate that the latest plan of the insurgents is to organize into mounted bands of 100 and harass the American forces wherever possible. These bands will be scattered throughout the islands, will be in daily communication with each other as far as possible by means of scouts, who will carry the orders to govern concerted movements and attacks. The plan is to keep the Americans on the defensive, by the use of the Filipino, a complete plan of military strategy will be drawn up as a result of which the Americans will be scattered throughout the provinces, whether occupied by the Americans or not, where they will be for the sustenance of the Filipino in arms and the prosecution of the struggle.

Typical Spanish Methods.

MANILA, March 25.—When the representatives of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines officially departed from Manila a year ago they left behind them 67th Spanish prisoners in the power of the insurgents and much war material, including largely of old cannons, ammunition and condemned implements of various sorts. A commission of Spanish officers was appointed from Madrid to remain in Manila to receive their fellow

(Continued on Page 5.)

REASONS FOR THE DELAY

NEWSPAPER

WHERE'S AGUINALDO

(Continued from Page 1)

countrymen as they escape from the rebels and in the hope of ship back to Spain. The material of war is the great part of the commission has just been for Manila.

The commission was officially established by the selection of a Spanish representative to the Hawaiian Islands. It was composed of Spanish officers from Colonias down and those who were appointed through consideration of the merits of the candidates. The commission of service in the tropics they saw a considerable increase over what they pay in Spain would have been a light work, but the fact that they considered Spain's last official representative in Manila gave them a certain prestige. Their duties being to receive and take care of the Spanish prisoners in rebel lands as fast as the Spaniards got away. They were to be sent to Manila, and to dispose of Spanish property remaining in the Philippines, they consequently had to do it in the most efficient manner. The Spaniards could have been done by six officers as well as by thirty-five, and the duties in connection with the property were made the principal reason to appoint for the stay of this numerous commission in Manila.

The Spanish Government in August last offered for sale a great quantity of old material, but practically the war material which it was the duty of this commission to dispose of. The greater part of this material was bought by the United States. An American firm and the payment therefor was made direct to the Spanish Minister of War in Madrid. As just as the material was paid for the Minister of War notified the commission that such and such material could be delivered to the Manila representative of the American buyers, where upon the commission here would inform the Spaniards, who may be called Mr. Forman, that he was at liberty to remove the property. Mr. Forman procured charts on vessels to the United States and ship by this old material was shipped on its voyage to the Atlantic coast.

The last payment of \$50,000 per ton for copper was made to the Spanish Government in Madrid about the middle of December 1899, and Mr. Forman, in Manila, set about providing transport for this last lot of metal. He went frequently to the office of the Spanish Commissioner over in the Wallied City, asking them if Madrid had sent them instructions to deliver the copper.

Now, as this copper was the last of the war material, its delivery would bring an end to the commission's excuse for remaining in the Philippines. And the whole commission agreed that they did not want to return home and as their hope of remaining was dependent upon the non-delivery of the copper. Mr. Forman, it was tacitly understood that Mr. Forman should not get the property one minute before it was necessary. As a matter of fact, Mr. Forman did not want the copper at that time, but having been arranged for its transportation to the United States, he would every day see the commission and they always critically told him.

"Not yet," Mr. Forman, Madrid has sent no instructions," Mr. Forman would the death of these statements.

Mr. Forman on February 1, had finally arranged for the transportation of this copper and all delay after that date was a loss of time and money to his firm. It is persistent demands upon the commission for the delivery of goods, always brought the same answer, "No instructions from Madrid," and after a week more of this Mr. Forman, February 10th, called the Spanish Minister of War that he could not obtain the delivery of his goods, paid for in December, as the Manila commission declared they had received no instructions from their home government to hand over the goods, and this delay was causing him delay and damage, and he asked the Secretary to instruct the commission to fulfill their Government's contract. Three days later, sending the cable to Madrid, Mr. Forman happened to be at the Spanish arsenal in Manila, when two officers came in talking between themselves about going home and settling up their affairs. They told him that the Spaniards held furniture. These Spanish officers were members of the commission and Mr. Forman, judging from their conversation, came to the conclusion that something had happened. He drove over to the commission's office and was then handed a paper ordering the immediate delivery of his property. "What is this?" Mr. Forman explained. "Colonel D. 'A cablegram has come calling the greater part of this commission back to Spain, telling us to close up our business here as soon as possible, and to let you have your copper at once.'"

Subsequently Mr. Forman saw the cablegram in question and it contained no reference to himself or to the commission, but simply a statement to finish up business and return "cuanto antes," which is a very brusque way of giving an order.

There are yet some 2,555 Spanish prisoners in the hands of the rebels and a commission of six members, with General Jaramilla at its head, remains in Manila to care for them as they come. When Spaniards are taken into the hands of the government gives them each two suits of underclothes, two uniforms, a hat, a pair of shoes and a cape. They are sent to the barracks at Manila, where they are given a steamer sailing for Spain. They are also given one month's pay, which for sergeants is \$38, for corporals \$27, and for privates \$21. These amounts are in Mexican dollars, and the gold currencies are determined by halving them. The Spanish government also supplies these soldiers with food and medical attendance while they are in captivity, and back at their home Government pays for passage back to Spain. Before they go on the ship they are given a further supply of clothing, and upon landing in Spain they are handed seven months pay.

Of the 6,761 Spaniards among the Filipino prisoners in April of 1899, 195 obtained their liberty between the months of April and August, 1900. The remainder, 6,566, were taken into the hands of the American troops made their advance into the northern provinces of Luzon in December of last year. The majority of these prisoners were taken into the hands of the Americans in that month alone. During January and February of 1900, 555 of these prisoners escaped and got into Manila and the Spaniards were taken into the hands of the Americans. The death of 455, while still prisoners, of the original 6,738 captives. There yet remain prisoners, 45 officers and 2,510 men. The former include one lieutenant colonel, two majors, three captains, sixteen first lieutenants, twenty-two second lieutenants, one chaplain and one doctor.

Spanish soldiers are a familiar sight on the streets of Manila. They appear in a uniform, but their faces are often gaunt and pale, showing signs of the sufferings borne while in captivity. They are happy, though, because they are going home. Their hands are enjoying the fresh air. It must be undertaken by the blue-shirted men of a northern race when they meet all over the island, the Spaniards live in the Nipa barracks down in Malate, directly opposite the quarters of the American troops. In the cool of the evening both Spanish and American soldiers wander through the suburbs and down the beach, enjoying the fresh air. One sees groups of men in blue shirt and men in brown khaki sitting each other drinking together and fraternizing together as if they were old friends. Some American soldiers who have learned Spanish on the Mexican border will sit by the hour in a group of Spaniards and relate his fights and manly deeds. The Spaniards are good listeners, for the tales they hear are familiar to them, they have been through it all and in their turn they tell of butcheries and ambushes that occurred before they got out of the Philippines. The American soldier, as a rule, has little use for the Filipino, and contemptuously call him a "nigger." But it is noticeable that the Spaniards do not detect them in the way they do not do men, and the plot of the advice given by the private of the boy king to the enlisted men of the great republic. "You hated men too much," do you will know them not by trust, and the experience will cost you many lives, but eventually you will think as we do.

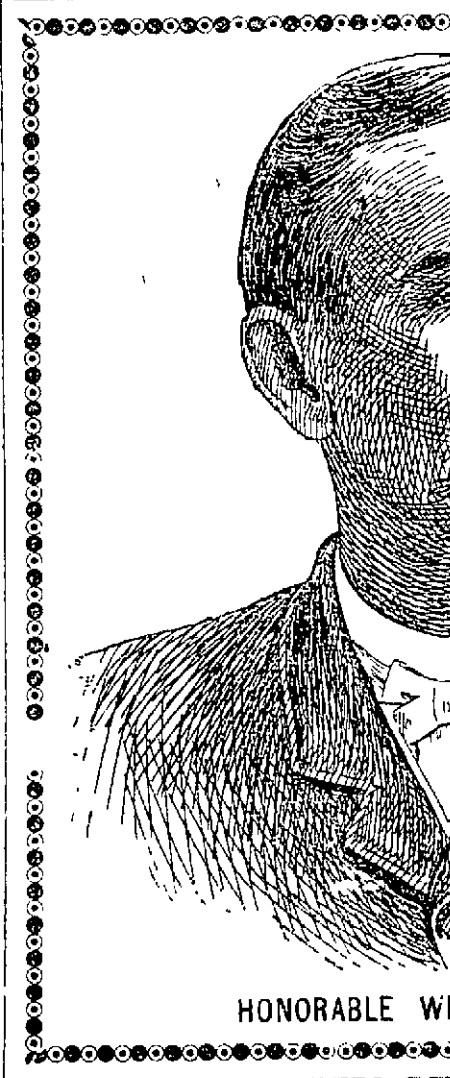
W. O. SMITH HOME AGAIN

Brings Word of Fight for the Bill.

TELLS OF NEW OFFICIALS.

Dole for Governor, Frear Chief and Perry Associate Justice; Oat and Stackable to Hold.

W. O. Smith, former Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands, and late representative of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce at Washington during the present session of Congress, returned home on the Rio de Janeiro yesterday afternoon. He went immediately to his residence on Nuuanu street.



HONORABLE WILLIAM O. SMITH.

ly to his residence on Nuuanu street, where he was interviewed on the question of the hour in the city—the Territorial appointments, and other matters of Washington gossip.

"What do you know of the Territorial appointments, Mr. Smith? Has Mr. Dole actually been selected as Governor?" inquired the Advertiser representative.

"My impression is," replied Mr. Smith, "that Mr. Dole will be the Governor. No definite news reached me upon the subject before I sailed from San Francisco."

As to the Officers.

"What about the other appointments?" was the next query.

"My impression is that Justice Frear will succeed to the Chief Justiceship. Also, I believe, all the present Circuit Judges will probably be retained, with possibly the exception of Judge Stanley, who is, unfortunately, an Englishman, and therefore not a citizen of the United States. As for Judge Perry, my impression is that he will be a Justice on the Supreme Bench."

"How about Mr. A. S. Humphreys?" the reporter inquired.

"Well, I don't know. Mr. Humphreys is being pushed for the position of Circuit Judge by Mr. Gear, who is in Washington."

"Is Judge Estee of California likely to be appointed as Federal Judge of Hawaii?" was the query.

"Both Judge Estee and Judge Greene are spoken of in connection with that office, and I am inclined to think that Estee holds first place at present."

Oat and Stackable May Hold.

"Any other impressions, Mr. Smith?"

"Well, it is very probable that Mr. Oat as Postmaster General, and Mr. Stackable as Collector General may be retained in their present positions, with whatever changes there may be necessary in the titles. As for the United States Marshal, undoubtedly President McKinley will send a stranger to us. No, I don't know whether he has selected Mr. Ray or not."

The latter portion of the reply was in answer to a telegram in the latest newspaper stating that Mr. Ray would get the appointment.

"Has the President done anything for 'Bo' Wilcox or Edgar Cayless?"

"Well, they are working on the crown lands question yet, but Mr. Little of Hilo, I believe, is working hard for a job of some kind," answered the ex-Minister smilingly.

"Yes, Mr. Hartwell was still in Washington when I sailed. He remained there particularly for the purpose of looking after the Hawaiian coinage bill. Action has been deferred upon it until after action on the Hawaiian bill was complete. Also he is attending to the matter of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the \$4,000,000 bonded debt of Hawaii. He thinks that work will be so far advanced, or even finished, that he may leave for Honolulu on the Coptic."

The Campaign for the Bill.

As to the campaign which we carried on in Washington I will say that the bill for the government of the Territory of Hawaii was finally passed by Congress on the afternoon of Friday, April 27th, and was approved by President McKinley on Monday the 30th. It is to take effect forty-five days from the date of its approval which will be June 14. This organic law for the organiza-

tion and government of Hawaii follow closely the bill which the Commissioners prepared and recommended. Great credit is due the commissioners for their work and Congress paid them a high compliment in adopting all of the essential features of their bill.

Hawaii is not only a Territory but one with certain rights and privileges in advance of any other of the Territories. The judicial system follows that of a State rather than that of the ordinary territory. The Hawaiian courts having original and exclusive jurisdiction in all matters not involving Federal questions.

Advantages We Gain.

The Constitution has been extended to Hawaii and can never be withdrawn; as also the Customs laws, with permanent free trade. Hawaii is to have a representative in Congress; all citizens of Hawaii become citizens of the United States. Hawaiian ships now come under the American flag. The Hawaiian land system has been preserved and the citizens of Hawaii have all the rights, privileges and protection of American citizens. This great blessing may not be fully appreciated by some, but as time passes its significance will become more apparent.

That there will be compensations and reparaitions every thinking person knows, we cannot receive great benefits without cost.

Poisoned

Terrible Feelings. Loss of Sleep.

Impurities get into the blood until a system is so dangerous, symptoms of poisoning, the appetite is lost, the system weak, and nerves are affected.

Mrs. F. Flynn of Adelaide, S. Australia, sends us her photograph and says:



"I used to have terrible feelings on my chest, my head aching, and I could not sleep, my nerves were so affected, and I was miserable woman indeed. After reading of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. To my great surprise, after taking only two bottles I found myself very much better. Every day after taking six bottles all my disagreeable feelings left me, and I was completely cured.

If your bowels are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They are gentle and sure. They cure biliousness, dyspepsia, and sick headache. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and all the other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CAP. A. N. HOOPER DEAD.

Well Known Revenue Marine Officer Passes Away.

OAKLAND, April 29.—Captain C. L. Hooper of the United States Revenue Marine Service died this morning at 5 o'clock at his residence, 202 Santa Rosa avenue, Linda Vista heights. He had been suffering from a complication of internal disorders. He had been gradually failing for several weeks, but the end came earlier than his physicians and family anticipated.

Captain Hooper was one of the best known officers in the Revenue Marine Service. He had been stationed on the coast for many years, and had commanded the United States cutters Osprey, Bear, Rush and other vessels of the Pacific and Behring sea fleets. His recent command of the United States cutter McCulloch in Manila bay, after the victory of Admiral Dewey, is familiar history. He made many trips to the Behring sea, and cruised along the Alaskan coast and the sealing grounds to protect American rights in those waters. He was in command of the Behring-sea fleet several seasons.

The Captain was a native of Massachusetts, and in his sixtieth year. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Lotta Hoag of Oakland. Two sons and one daughter completed his immediate family. The sons are Calvin Leighton Hooper and Samuel Lawton Hooper. Miss Lotta Florence Hooper his only daughter, is well known in Oakland society.

Captain Hooper's closest friend in this city, where he resided for many years, was the late Judge Israel Lawton, formerly Superintendent of the Mint. He was a member of the Masonic order, and his funeral will be held on Tuesday, May 1st, at 2 o'clock, from Masonic Temple, under the auspices of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, Free and Accepted Masons.

At Linda Vista, on the heights between Oakland proper and Piedmont, Captain Hooper erected, a few years ago, a suburban home. It commands a fine view of San Francisco bay, Oakland in the foreground, and the Marin and San Mateo county hills in the distance. In this pretty home Captain Hooper and his family were surrounded with trophies of the Captain's seafaring life. His collection of Alaskan curios contains many rare and valuable specimens, nearly all of which he personally obtained while cruising in the far northern waters. Especially is his collection of Esquimaux Indian articles a large and varied one. Nearly every kind of utensil, dress, hunting, fishing and religious emblem or accoutrement used by the Esquimaux is to be found in Captain Hooper's collection.

Captain Hooper brought Commander Blount here on the Corwin in 1893 and was present at the Judiciary building when the flag was hauled down.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

Work on the Station is to Begin at Once.

Work on the wireless telegraph system begins at once. The first station on Oahu will be at Telegraph Hill, near Diamond Head. The second, which will communicate with Kaula, will be near Waialua beyond Kaena Point. Expert Bowden, who left yesterday for Maui to arrange for a station for messages between Honolulu and Hilo, said: "We desire to reach Maui and Hilo as first. Molokai can be taken in time. No there is no use in first establishing a Molokai station, for we will have perfect communication with Maui and Hilo and all other islands. In other words, Honolulu will be able to speak to Molokai, Maui and Hilo singly or all together. We please. Kaula will be sent by mail from Hilo to Kaula and will have to go through Honolulu, at least for the present. There will be only one station on Maui and one on Hawaii. They will be located within a week. In the meantime a work may go on here."

The company will have stations on the regular ocean liners, so that the news from a ship may be known in town when the vessel is 200 miles or more away.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. H. P. Baldwin did not leave by the Aorangi, as has been stated. A. S. Humphreys it is reported may be appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of Honolulu.

Mr. Edward Politz is said to be progressing favorably in his efforts to put Hawaiian stocks on the New York market.

The Warren will take to Guam a representative of the Bishop Museum. Mr. Soa'e, who goes in touch of our fishes, and other marials.

John D. Alipuni, the ward of Liliuokalani, leaves for San Francisco tomorrow to meet the ex-Queen, who is now on her way to the Court.

Deer are said to be disappearing on Molokai. Hunters say they find foot prints now when a few years ago a dozen deer might be gotten in a day.

The solar acetone lamp is a new lamp now used all over the world. This year the manufacturer expects to turn out 250,000. Hal & Sons have it on sale.

Lindsay May has accepted the position of manager of the M. & V. Sugar Co.'s store on Kaula. He was formerly a first assistant book-keeper in the same place.

A former teacher in the Kamehameha schools, Mr. Perry makes an interesting statement concerning his experiences in these islands. He is the wifeless of Montreal.

In this issue appears the list of donors, shared idea of the Nubian Sugar Co. These shares will be disposed of at public auction by J. F. Morgan at his auction room on May 2.

Hop bitters is advertised by the Hollister Drug Company as the best tonic for this climate. They claim it is invaluable in cases of general debility, biliousness, malaria, etc.

There had been in Sydney up to the time of the departure of the Aorangi, on April 26th, one hundred and forty-four cases of bubonic plague, and five deaths. On the 26th eight cases of the disease were reported.

The Vanuati T. G. Hunsess Company supply you with all kind of race material such as cooling blankets, sheets and holds, baby bandages, towels, trunks and other kinds of race goods, all at low prices.

The Drill Shed is literally packed with furniture of all kinds, which was taken from the Five Star Building in the part two days. Morgan the auctioneer advertises the sale of this furniture for Thursday, May 17th.

Mrs. C. T. Quinn is going to be married to the San Antonio Police Society which is now on exhibition in McPeters' window. It is a white and blue and is a very interesting collection of things which the hands must regularly work seen here.

A woman at Litchfield, near Honolulu, is a certainty. It will be built on an open space on the main side of Keweenaw street, between Miller and Punchbowl streets. The nucleus of the fund was begun at the time Messrs. Luckfield & Co. held their anniversary last year, and donated \$50,000 for the erection of a church of the Lutheran faith.

Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Helzmann, Deputy Surgeon General of the United States Army, is a passenger on the Warren, en route to Manila, where he will be second in command of the Medical Department of the Manila headquarters, under Col. Greenleaf. Lieut.-Col. Helzmann occupies a very prominent office in the medical department, and has risen through an honorable career in the army to his present position. He has been stationed to a large extent in the western army posts, but lately has been on service in the eastern section.

In the matter of the application of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co., dated April 27th, for a right of way for its railway on South and Alapai streets, the Survey Department having reported that the petition is signed by a majority of the property owners along said streets, the Executive Council yesterday consented to the laying of said railway on the streets in accordance with the petition of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co., and subject to the conditions imposed by law as to the method of construction and maintenance.

Hon. George W. Lyon, of New York, is a passenger on the Warren, presumably for Manila. He zealously guards the nature of his mission to Guam or Manila, and declines to be interviewed upon the subject. As he was formerly Port Surveyor of New York City, and gave that position up to go westward into the new possessions of Uncle Sam, there is a possibility that he holds an official appointment of some importance up his sleeve. Mr. Lyon is an old friend of W. N. Armstrong, former editor of the Advertiser, whom he expected to find on his arrival here.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Careful in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have all the will them of only one.

ELGIN watch us right.

ELGIN watch us right.

It has stood in what is right value, keeping and in high qualities and that is why you are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LON U.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAC will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maui Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kaula, Mahukoua, Laniphoehoe and Hilo.

Returning will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLATINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m. touching at Lihua, Kahuju, Naha, Hana, Hilo, and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nua, Kapa, once each month.

S. S. LON U.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kaula, Lahaina, Honolulu, Oahu. Returning arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITH-OUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their Freight, this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 10, 1900.

For freight apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston. Or CHAS. BREWER & CO. LTD., Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.			FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	PEKING	MAY 13	PEKING	MAY 13
COPTIC	MAY 18	GALIC	MAY 23	GALIC	MAY 23
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29
PEKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	JUNE 5	CHINA	JUNE 5
GALIC	JUNE 13	DORIC	JUNE 13	DORIC	JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 22	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 22
CHINA	JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
DORIC	JULY 7	COPTIC	JULY 10	COPTIC	JULY 10
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	PEKING	JULY 27	PEKING	JULY 27
COPTIC	AUG. 2	GALIC	AUG. 4	GALIC	AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 21	CHINA	AUG. 21
GALIC	AUG. 28				
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5				

For general information apply to H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents

THE SUGAR AT NAHIKU

Annual Report of the New Plantation.

THE "HILO OF MAUI"

President J. B. Castle, Manager Hocking and Other Officers Tell of the Work Done.

The first annual reports of the officers of the Nahiiku Sugar Company, Limited, were presented to the stockholders yesterday. A special meeting had been called for 10 o'clock in the morning in the Chamber of Commerce, but no business was transacted, as a quorum of stockholders could not be secured.

Manager's Report.
Manager Hocking's report for the eight months of the company's operations, ending December 31st, 1899, is as follows:

About 500 acres are planted and operated by the company and about 100 acres by outside planters under agreements with the company.

Buildings comprise laborers' quarters for about 400 people, storehouses, blacksmiths' shops, stables with stalls for sixty-four animals, four lunnas' cottages and plantation house.

Water has been piped from one of the gulches through the camp and to the stables, giving the laborers an abundant supply.

There are two roads through the camp and one leading to the mill site, about one mile of Government road, which is the first portion of three miles through the lower lands of the plantation; this work was necessary in order to get wagons, etc., to the store and fields, and trust the Government will reimburse the company for the expenditure. When this road is completed there will be two roads through the plantation, an upper and a lower, which will be very convenient.

The ditch line has been surveyed and laid out, commencing at an elevation of about 1,500 feet above sea level, where a good supply of water is assured from two gulches; the line is five miles long, and the elevation sufficient to cover all of the lands on the plantation.

All of the lands are being fenced as they are cleared.
As will be seen under the head of "Revenues" a large portion of the expenditures has been for the purchase and lease of lands, the deeds and leases of which you are in possession of. I have purchased in fee simple for the company 135 acres.

The principal work for 1900 will be continued to planting and caring for the first crop, constructing the ditch, clearing and preparing for the second crop.
The mill should be ordered as early as possible this year, so as to commence the construction of it early in next year (1901). Work of this character when delayed to the utmost limit of time becomes more expensive in construction.

Operating Expenses.

Treasurer J. P. Cooke in his report gives the following account of operating expenses:

Clearing land	\$ 9,325.32
Clearing land by contract	139.30
Plowing	338.80
Weeding and stoning	1,842.90
Preparing land	1,572.28
Planting	549.25
Harvesting	126.85
Fertilizing	35.15
Cutting seed	201.65
Repairs, tools and implements	125.55
Seed cane	973.15
Agency expenses	120.00
Legal expenses	63.50
Taxes (water right)	500.00
Printing and advertising	117.50
Wharf account	1,836.05
Stationery	156.75
Sundry expenses	56.81
Boarding house	650.69
Telephones	35.00
Stable expenses	1,121.93
Surveying account	776.38
Blacksmithing	220.00
Medical expenses	68.53
Freight account	120.40
Expenses introducing labor	2,549.58
Total	\$27,742.78
Resources—	\$27,742.78
Live stock	\$ 4,326.69
Roads and bridges	696.75
Freehold land	25,906.35
Tools and implements	1,506.81
Care of animals	123.00
Harvesting	126.85
Fences	542.75
Buildings	10,163.44
Water pipe	988.65
Furniture account	302.20
Landings	100.55
Landings (new)	21.40
Leaseholds	999.25
Advances to planting contractors	905.00
Agency account	974.25
Plantation	27,742.78
Merchandise	3,562.56
Fukuda, S.	188.87
Supplies	1,123.71
Store fixtures	149.00
Cash on hand	468.25
Total	\$29,209.10
Liabilities—	\$29,209.10
Capital stock account	\$75,520.00
Dividends payable	5,108.00
Profit and loss	1,106.50
Deposits (special)	250.00
Unpaid drafts	3,224.60
Total	\$89,209.10

The Hilo of Maui.

President J. B. Castle in his report writes as follows:

"Nahiiku appears to have been quite justly named by your manager—the hills are low, all the advantages expected at Oloa upon the virgin soils of Keaua as well as the lower altitudes of Oloa. In fact, coming as I had, directly from an examination of the latter field, I was forcibly impressed with the similarity of conditions, and there seems to be no adequate reason why we should not produce and market our sugar crop from Nahiiku at about the same cost as any plantation of similar general conditions.

"Your manager has, in addition to the resume of work in 1899, as below, made as close an estimate as the data available would permit, of the amount requisite for operating expenses up to the grinding of your first crop, early January 1st, 1902. Eight months pioneer work—always the most trying and expensive stage—have imparted an accurate knowledge of conditions that entitle this estimate to the greatest respect. For the sum, in round numbers, of \$185,000 it comprehends the completion of the plant as above proposed, and the preparation of a 500-acre plant for our second crop, exclusive of 150 acres to be expected from outside planters. A considerable portion of this amount will be expended in stock accounts, of which succeeding crops will reap the benefit, but little or no additional expenditure will be required for the taking out your water supply from the Hanawala and Makapipi gulches. This, it appears to me, will be ample for the mill as well as for farming for the entire area to be cultivated on the south side of these gulches.

2,500 Acres Available.

"The area here available is at present over 2,500 acres and will suffice for our needs for several years to come to maintain a five or six thousand ton product. Within three or four miles to the north of the gulches our manager estimates a total of not less than 3,000 acres of high table and gentle sloping lands. The improvement of these lands can find no practical or profitable outlet except in sugar cultivation for our mill, either by our company or outside planters. Access thereto presents no serious or grave problem and we have years, if we desire, to consider the matter of their improvement before acting. You will note that the estimate above referred to is made for operating expenses only.

Factory Would Cost \$300,000.

"If, on the other hand, we contract for a factory outfitted with new machinery throughout, capable of manufacturing 50 tons of dry sugar in 24 hours, it will cost complete and ready for work the sum of \$300,000. In determining the choice between these two proposals there are other features to be considered, than the difference in first cost and such will enlist the careful attention of your directors. In order to err on the safe side, let us estimate we will now consider only the larger amount and submit the following estimates: As of January 1st, 1902, total operating expenses to date, \$215,000; sugar, 1,000 tons, \$180,000; other stock accounts, \$70,000; total, \$385,000, which will require assessments upon your assessable capital stock of, say 25 per cent, leaving \$100,000 for such extented or additional improvements as your directors may find conducive to the best interests of your company.

"A liberal estimate of expenditures and a very moderate one of receipts for the first year is as follows: \$100,000; at 5 tons equals 8,000 tons at \$9, \$180,000; months' expenses, say, \$140,000; surplus, \$40,000; or 7 per cent on the amount paid for the first year, say \$100,000, total required will be but \$35,000, or say \$60,000, and the net results 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. This result upon a partial crop, as the first is to be considered, is encouraging. It should be remarked that the clearing and original preparation of the land is heavy, and the field proportion of operating expenses very much decreased within a few years.

Free from Strikes.

"The recent strike at Lahaina does not appear as yet to have infected the labor of your estate. The present supply is ample for all needs until planting is in full swing, and the extra need of such time appears to be ample in the vicinity of Nahiiku. A general desire on the part of labor for a contract upon the share system has led your manager to a proposal to clearly establish such, which is now about ready to be taken up by the larger portion of our laborers and which will contribute decisively to produce better work, a more permanent and contented force of laborers, and a decreased monthly payment.

Conditions Justify Confidence.

"In conclusion I beg to assure the stockholders that the general conditions of your estate thoroughly justify confidence on the part of the labor. Clearly advantaged in soil, climate, abundant water, good roads, an excellent wharf and landing, reasonable transportation, and the good work accomplished by your manager for the amount of money so far expended, Nahiiku presents the opportunity of an excellent sugar investment that certainly will not be neglected. The assessments necessary for its full development may be called for on short notice, not probably in larger instalments than heretofore for a year or more, and the satisfaction felt by your directors and agents with the character of the property leads them to especially regret the absence of the estate of the late Mr. Doan, who has been so long and so ably being compelled to lose their holdings by sale of delinquent stock. Others, in our opinion, will be bound to reap the benefits for which the present holders will be sharing the first burden and heat of the day.

The officers of the Nahiiku Sugar Company for 1899 are: J. B. Castle, president; Jas. F. Morgan, vice president; J. P. Cooke, treasurer; Harry Armitage, secretary; H. C. Austin, auditor. J. A. Magoon and W. H. Hoogs, with the officers, constitute the board of directors.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Naval Increase.

BREITEN, April 27.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag today adopted by a vote of 20 to 1 a motion of the Center party granting the battleships asked for by the Government, but eliminating the provision for an increase of the foreign service and reducing the increase demanded for the reserve fleet. The proposals adopted provide that the fighting fleet shall consist of two flagships, four command ships of eight battleships each, eight large and twenty small cruisers; for the reserve fleet a fleet of three large and ten small cruisers for the reserve fleet, four small cruisers, and that the appropriation for necessary supplies shall be included in the annual estimates.

A SECOND LIFE

Strange Case of Geneva Young Woman.

Curious Phenomena Which Would Support the Theory of Reincarnation.

LONDON, April 28.—A short time ago the news was carried from here of a strange case of apparent reincarnation reported by Prof. Flournoy of Geneva. Those who remember Rudyard Kipling's tale, "The Finest Story in the World," will at once notice the strange similarity between the professor's case and the artist's imagination. A few years ago, in 1887, a young woman of Geneva, described the professor for some nervous trouble, he then discovered the peculiar character of her case, and for three years made careful observations. He also called to one of his colleagues to assist in his experiments. Among these were Prof. Meigley, a well known psychologist, and Prof. Vallery, the author of the "Hippic Mysteries."

The result of their experiments was briefly this: When in a state of hypnosis, Miss F. seemed to have clear recollections of three distinct previous existences. The first was an unknown world, which she described, and which, from her description, agreeing more or less as it does with scientific assumptions, is supposed to be the planet Mars. When she refers to this state of existence, Miss F. speaks a strange language, which never varies, and also writes in strange characters, which are always consistent. Her second existence was in India, at a far distant epoch. When referring to this stage Miss F. speaks pure Sanskrit and refers to events of which the historical accuracy has been proved. Her third state of existence would seem to have been in France at the time of the Revolution.

Miss F. is of irreproachable character and works regularly in a business house. Prof. Flournoy declares that he is convinced there is no trickery, and owns, in company with his colleagues, that he is completely mystified. Obviously, however, there is plenty of opportunity for chicanery in a pretended knowledge of affairs so recent and well known as the events of the French Revolution. It is impossible to apply any test to the truthfulness of a description of life on the planet Mars, but there is no doubt of the purity of Miss F.'s Sanskrit and the accuracy with which she describes events which are, as a rule, only known to the most learned in the ancient history of India.

A few days ago Prof. Flournoy submitted this strange case, unspeakably strange even if it be nothing more than an imposture, to a committee of undoubted savants. The séance was held in the private house of a German professor, a Charlottenburg. Among the guests was a number of university professors, whom two are doctors, whose names are household words throughout Germany. There were also present three professors of the Oriental Seminary, Prof. Bacha Heuk-Schen and Hassan Al-Hakim, and two newspaper men. Prof. Flournoy gave the assembled guests a brief resume of his observations and then proceeded to put Miss F. into a hypnotic sleep. He declined to have the light extinguished, and to the great importance point to watch the subject's face.

Upon being commanded to speak, Miss F. uttered what one of the newspaper men describes as a "strange sounding words with irregular accents." Two of the Indian philologists made a movement of surprise. "Sanskrit, undoubtedly!" said one. "She speaks it better than I can," remarked the other. "It is wonderfully pure and classical." He then proceeded to interpret, and to the surprise of the huge pillars all round. She is lying on steps going down to the water. The water is yellow, the steps white and rose-colored. She smiles her head on the steps, the steps are white and rose-colored. She is afraid of the monkeys, hundreds of them. She worships them because they are holy. She makes a vow to them. The sleeper stopped short; the blood rose to her face and her lips quivered. Suddenly she started singing softly: "Madame Veto avai promis. The Carmagnole!"

The face of the medium now assumed such a wild expression in contrast to her soft monotonous voice, that some of the guests became alarmed. She suddenly stopped again.

One or two of the doctors present felt the pulse of the medium, and then the nervousness of holding a light to the eyes and pricking the arm with needles. Prof. Flournoy said that he had only once succeeded in transmitting the influence from Miss F. to another person by contact of hands, and that it might be possible for her mind in this fashion. A young specialist in nervous diseases volunteered to make the experiment. Dr. Flournoy placed him exactly opposite Miss F., joined the palms of their hands and gently stroked the point of juncture. The blood disappeared from the young doctor's face and his heart began to leave. Then for five minutes all was silence.

The following is a shorthand report made by one of the reporters of what the young specialist said in the course of the experiment. His voice was hoarse and without expression as he said: "What a curious city. Houses like pyramids, one on top of the other, like hills. All in a current of air, but close, stifling, don't know. What is that? Trees. Animals. Living. But they are fixed to the ground. What flowers, opening and closing themselves, curious glowing eyes inside. Strange scent. Oh! what is behind there? A mountain, a volcano, but that is no fire, burning air. Thunder, lightning. We fly. We are in a current of air, but where. What? In the glass pyramids. Stuff like glass though. Pigmy. How strange. Like children with immense heads. Men? Curious feelings. What's that? Darkness. A light flashes. A column of air. Oh! light. An apparition. Clouds. Life. Terrible."

The young doctor's voice suddenly became a shriek, and the host sprang forward, demanding that the experiment should stop. Prof. Flournoy obeyed, and awoke the doctor and Miss F. simultaneously. "Where was I?" asked the doctor with a bewildered air. A declaration was then written and signed by all the guests, saying that no scientific explanation could be furnished of what they had seen and heard, but that it was possible to become in a certain manner cognizant, through Miss F., of certain now extinct stages of human development, and of as yet unknown phases of existence. Miss F. declines to appear in public, but it is possible that she may lend herself to renewed experiments in the presence of a large number of scholars.

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS

Instantly Relieved by One Application of

CUTICURA

1st Step Bathe the affected parts thoroughly with Hot Water and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding or thickened cuticle.
2d Step Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal.
3d Step Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel ILLUM GERMS.

This single treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR, HANDS

And Skin by using CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for bath, bath, and nursery. Sold throughout the world. Price, Ten Cents. U.S.A. Sole Agent, CUTICURA CO., NEW YORK. CUTICURA CO., NEW YORK. CUTICURA CO., NEW YORK.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS—IN PROBATE—AT

ISLANDS—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS

The Matter of the Estate of Antonio C. Cunha, late of Honolulu, Oahu, Deceased.

The petition and accounts of the executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharge him from all further responsibility as such executor, it is ordered that Friday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of the said court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts

Honolulu, May 3d, 1900.
By the Court:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST
CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN
ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.—AT
CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Guardianship of
Margaret A. Robertson, an Insane
Person.

Upon reading and filing the petition
of Eliza M. Cassidy, of Honolulu, Oahu,
alleging that Margaret A. Robertson is
a person of unsound mind, temporarily
residing at Stockton, California, U.
S. A., but having property, both real
and personal, in Honolulu aforesaid;
that it is proper that a guardian should
be appointed, and praying that John
Cassidy be appointed guardian of the
person and estate of said insane per-
son, it is hereby ordered that Mon-
day, the 21st day of May, 1900, at 10
o'clock a. m. in the Judiciary, pub-

tion, when and where all persons in-
terested may appear and show cause

requested may appear and show cause,
 if any they have, why said petition
 should not be granted.
 Honolulu, H. I., April 20, 1909.
 By the Court:
 F. D. KELLETT, JR.,
 Clerk.
 A. W. CARTER,
 Attorney for Petitioner.
 2170-St. Ap. 22, 27; May, 1, 4, 8, 11,
 15, 18.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST
 CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN
 ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Captain
 Harry English, of Honolulu, Oahu,
 Deceased Intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of
 John English, son of said deceased,
 alleging that said Captain Harry Eng-
 lish died intestate in said Honolulu on
 the 13th day of December, 1899, leav-
 ing property in the Hawaiian Islands

ordered that Friday, the 25th day of

May, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and thereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court in the Judiciary building in said Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated, Honolulu, H. I., April 25, 1900.

By the Court: HENRY SMITH,
Clerk.

2171-31F-27, 4, 11.



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